U. S. NAVAL SUBMARINE MEDICAL CENTER
Submarine Base, Groton, Conn.
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THE EFFECTS OF FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE SUBMARINE PATROLS ON ORAL HEALTH

by

Lieutenant Commander A. P. Belmont, MC, USN
and
Commander W. R. Shiller, DC, USN

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department
Research Work Unit MR005.20.01-6024B.11

Released by:

J. E. Stark, CAPT MC USN
COMMANDING OFFICER
Naval Submarine Medical Center

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SUBMARINE MEDICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY
NAVAL SUBMARINE MEDICAL CENTER REPORT NO. 640

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THE PROBLEM

Some past diary reports have indicated a special problem with gingivitis in submarines on patrol. Some recent reports have presented data to the contrary. In view of the extreme importance of maintaining the highest possible health level in FBM submarines, additional longitudinal data were required.

FINDINGS

Patrol effects on gingivitis could not be demonstrated in this study of ninety-one crew members of the USS JOHN MARSHALL (SSBN 611 (Gold)). Significant positive relationships were found between personal oral hygiene and gingival health. This corroborates former studies from this laboratory.

APPLICATIONS

While patrol effects on gingival health were not demonstrated, the concomitant demonstration of the importance of personal oral hygiene exposes the need for more effort in the field of bacterial plaque control in order to maintain a high level of oral health in submariners.

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

This investigation was conducted as a part of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery Research Work Unit MR005.20.01-6024B - Effect of Stresses of Submarine Service on Oral Health. This report has been designated as Submarine Medical Research Laboratory Report No. 640. It is Report No. 11 on this Work Unit and was approved for publication as of 26 August 1970.

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ABSTRACT

Maintenance of optimum oral health for Fleet Ballistic Missile submarine personnel is a continuing effort. Information is required concerning oral health status and patrol effects on this status. Ninety-one crew members of the USS JOHN MARSHALL (SSBN 611 (Gold)) were evaluated predeployment, during the first week of patrol, and during the seventh week of patrol for gingivitis (gum diseases) and personal oral hygiene habits. No detrimental patrol effects were observed. A close relationship was noted between gingival (gum) health and good hygiene practices. It is concluded that efforts to improve hygiene practices of submariners should be continued and strengthened.
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INTRODUCTION

The occurrence of dental problems in isolated crews on submarines and in other environments has long been a matter of concern to the military dentist. Diary type reports have indicated severe oral problems to be associated with these environments and conjectures based on laboratory studies have consistently pointed to the need for good hard longitudinal data on the oral health of such isolated crew members.

Studies by Powers and Shiller and Kropp and Shiller have already yielded data which indicated that no deleterious effects on oral soft tissue results from Fleet Ballistic Missile (FBM) submarine patrols by the crews of two boats. The World War II study by Van Der Aue and Cullen certainly demonstrates however, that great differences can exist between individual submarine crews. In view of the extreme importance of oral health of FBM crews, it was felt advisable to do a careful longitudinal study in one additional submarine crew.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Ninety-one volunteers from the USS JOHN MARSHALL (SSBN 611, Gold Crew) were subjects for the study. The measurements consisted of a plaque score computed by the method of Greene and Vermillion and a periodontal index modified from the method of Russell. The modification consisted of ignoring periodontal pockets because of the short term nature of this study.

The senior author, who was the crew's medical officer, was instructed in the use of the indices by the staff of the Dental Branch of the Submarine Medical Research Laboratory.

The measurements were performed at Groton, Connecticut, just prior to deployment for patrol, during the first week of patrol, and during the seventh week of patrol.

These examinations were approximately equally spaced with regard to time intervals; being about six weeks apart. A questionnaire was administered at the time of the first two examinations to evaluate personal habits.

RESULTS

The patrol effects on oral health are depicted in Table 1. It is seen that the mean periodontal indices show some variations; however, none of these differences are significant. The plaque scores remained essentially the same for the first two examination periods and then were reduced sharply near the end of the patrol. Based on the t test, this last mean was significantly lower that the other two plaque means (P < .001).

The relationship between reported brushing habits and the periodontal indices is given in Table 2. The men who brushed less than once a day had much higher periodontal indices that did those who brushed more often. A high variance and a small number of subjects
Table 1

Longitudinal Expression of Periodontal Index and Plaque Scores

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment periods</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Periodontal Index</th>
<th>Plaque Scores</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Predeployment</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>0.17* ± 0.030**</td>
<td>0.555 ± 0.068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First week of patrol</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>0.14 ± 0.025</td>
<td>0.550 ± 0.066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventh week of patrol</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>0.15 ± 0.033</td>
<td>0.269 ± 0.041</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Mean
**Standard error of the mean.

Table 2

Relationship Between Reported Toothbrushing and Periodontal Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toothbrushing Frequency</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Periodontal Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than once a day</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.41* ± 0.174**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least once a day</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0.11 ± 0.028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twice a day</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0.11 ± 0.020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three or more times a day</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.11 ± 0.020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Mean
**Standard error of the mean.

preclude assignment of statistical significance to these differences (P > .05).

Table 3 depicts the relationship between reported toothbrushing and the plaque scores. It is apparent that a direct relationship exists. The analysis of variance was employed to test for significance of group differences:

\[ F = \frac{\text{between group mean squares}}{\text{within group mean squares}} \]

The computed value of F indicates highly significant group differences (P < .01).
Table 3  
Relationship Between Reported Toothbrushing Frequency and Plaque Scores

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toothbrushing Frequency</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Plaque Scores</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than once a day</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1.166* ± 0.328**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least once a day</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0.580 ± 0.128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twice a day</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0.491 ± 0.075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three or more times a day</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.226 ± 0.060</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Mean  
**Standard error of the mean.  
ANOVA F = 5.51   P < .01

Each man was asked to evaluate how well he followed toothbrushing instructions. The results are given in Table 4. It is apparent that no significant differences in plaque scores were found between the three responses.

The reported frequency of toothbrushing was recorded prior to deployment and during the first week of patrol. The data are presented in Table 5, so that an idea of changes in brushing frequency may be observed. It is recognized that a diagonal line through the center of the table represents the value of no change, and the values above this line represent increased brushing frequency while values below the line represent decreased frequencies. Nineteen subjects reported an increased frequency of brushing on patrol; 11 reported decreased frequency; and 52 reported no change.

The average age of the subjects was 26.1 ± .60 (SEM) with a range from 19 - 45. Over one-half of the subjects were 25 or under and only 18 were over 30. The relationships between age and periodontal indices are presented in Table 6. In general, age was directly related to periodontal index; however, the 25 - 29 age group had the lowest scores. These mean differences were not statistically significant. It should be remembered that inflammation only was scored in this study. The advanced degenerative periodontal lesions usually associated with age in a population study were not a part of the examination criteria.

The subjects were about equally distributed between non-smokers, light smokers, and moderate to heavy smokers. The relationship between smoking
Table 4

"How well do you follow brushing instructions?"
*Related to Plaque Scores.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Plaque Scores</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Follow instructions closely</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>0.573* ± 0.116**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Try to follow instructions but find them difficult</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>0.536 ± 0.093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gave up trying to follow instructions</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.667 ± 0.218</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Mean
**Standard error of the mean.

Table 5

Toothbrushing Changes with a Fleet Ballistic Missile (FBM) Patrol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Predeployment brushing</th>
<th>First week of patrol brushing</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Seldom</td>
<td>Usually once a day</td>
<td>At least once a day</td>
<td>Twice a day</td>
<td>3 or more times a day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seldom</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usually once a day</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least once a day</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twice a day</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three or more times a day</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 6

Relationship Between Age and Periodontal Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Periodontal Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19 - 24</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>0.15* ± 0.025**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 - 29</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0.11 ± 0.031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 and over</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.31 ± 0.125</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Mean
**Standard error of the mean.

Table 7

Relationship Between Smoking and Periodontal Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Smoking Habit</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Periodontal Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doesn't smoke</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0.10* ± 0.018**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light smoker (less than one pack/day)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0.20 ± 0.038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smokes one pack or more/day</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0.17 ± 0.064</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Mean
**Standard error of the mean.

and periodontal inflammation is given in Table 7. The only significant difference was found between non-smokers and smokers. No relationship seemed to exist between the periodontal index and the amount smoked.

DISCUSSION

The importance of the Fleet Ballistic Missile system dictated a great concern by the Navy Dental Corps over the possible presence of environmental factors leading to increased incidences of dental disease. The results of this study corroborate the longitudinal findings of Powers and Shiller, Kropp and Shiller, and the cross-sectional findings of Shiller. The interpretation of these collective findings would seem to indicate that the environment per se has not led to an oral health problem.

If one ended the discussion at this point a great truth might be overlooked. The present study and those cited above found a close relationship between personal hygiene practices and oral disease. This was also clearly true in Van Der Aue and Cullen’s World War II submariner study. Keeping this fact in mind, and still being aware of the importance of the FBM submariner, the need for a continuing research program in this area is certainly indicated. Such a program should lean heavily on means for improving personal hygiene practices. It should also include a continuing monitoring of the biological factors at work, especially with regard to fine analyses of the oral bacterial population; since, from the data at hand, these plaque bacteria are obviously the agents of importance in the oral diseases found, but have only been studied in a longitudinal manner for one crew during one patrol.
REFERENCES


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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEY WORDS</th>
<th>LINK A</th>
<th>LINK B</th>
<th>LINK C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ROLE</td>
<td>WT</td>
<td>ROLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submariners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral health</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gingivitis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral hygiene</td>
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</table>